

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2521.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....\$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND .....4,600,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF  
PROPRIETORS .....7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEWEEN.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. L. POESNECKER, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. D. R. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT  
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.  
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1890.

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£800,000.

LONDON:  
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.  
BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY.  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,  
Manager.

## RULES

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK  
will be conducted by the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, on their premises in  
Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-  
DAYS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 12.  
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN  
\$250 at one time will not be received. No  
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500  
in any one year.  
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,  
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at  
their option transfer the same to the HONG-  
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12  
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.  
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per  
annum will be allowed to Depositors on  
their daily balances.  
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis  
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented  
with each payment or withdrawal.  
Depositors must not make any entries them-  
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send  
them to be written up at least twice a year,  
about the beginning of January and  
beginning of July.  
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business  
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG  
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be  
forwarded free by the various British Post  
Offices in Hongkong and China.  
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,  
but the personal attendance of the  
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and  
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are  
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1890.

## GRIFFITH'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,  
No. 2, Duddell Street,  
(Between the New Oriental Bank, and  
Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms),  
Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily  
from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing  
First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all  
the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the  
Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese  
life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted  
in Oils or Water Colours by First-class  
Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of  
reproductions.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

## SIENTING

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1890.

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.  
Ulsters & Inverness CAPES.  
Chesterfield & Covert COATS.  
Cheviot & Saxony SUITINGS.  
STYLISH TROUSERS.  
RACING COLORS.  
RIDING BREECHES.  
HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1890.

CHAMPAGNES.  
WHITE WINES.  
CLARETS.  
PORTS.  
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR  
NEW STOCK  
OF

CALCUTTA PIH,  
SUN HATS and  
HELMETS.

STRAW HATS AND PUGGAREES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890.

## W. POWELL & CO.

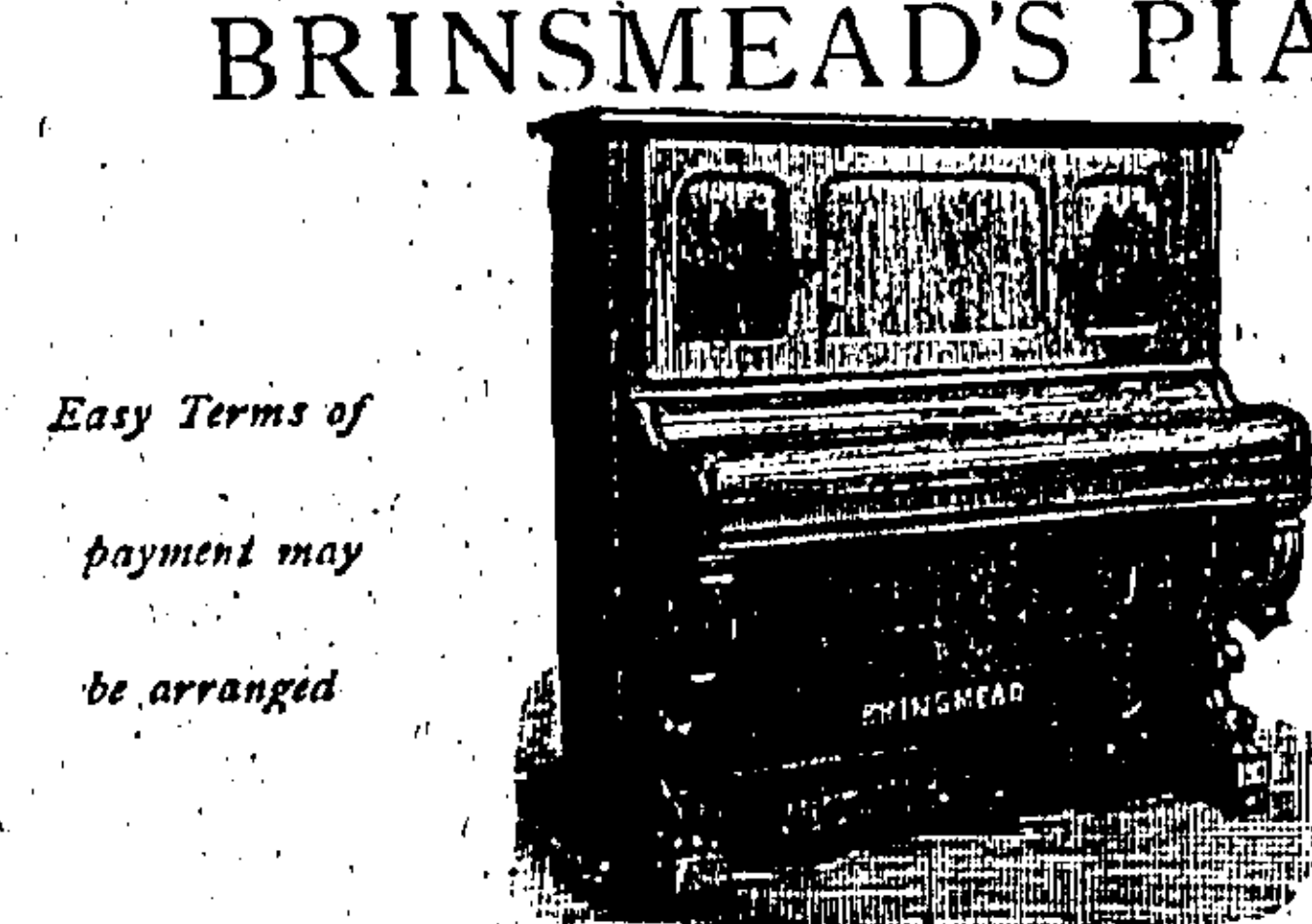
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.  
JUST RECEIVED.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.  
ICE PITCHERS.  
ICE HAMMERS.  
GLASS and EARTHEN WARE FILTERS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1890.

## KELLY & WALSH, LD. FOR SALE OR HIRE. BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.



The perfection of tone and touch; specially adapted to the climate.  
SOLE AGENTS  
For Hongkong, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands,  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890.

## MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.  
THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will  
OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.  
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West opposite the Old P. & O.  
Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS,  
BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated, and well furnished, and are suitable for  
Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.  
THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best of the market can provide.  
THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in  
superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.  
WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.  
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.  
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

## W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

AMERICAN STAR RAZORS.  
Modern Conjugating.  
Scientific Modern Chess Instructor.  
The Gun and its development, by Greener.  
Anne Bonny's New Cooking Book.  
Raciker's Guide Books, Europe, London, Paris,  
Rhine, Italy, &c. &c.  
Admiral's Manual Scientific Inquiry.  
Mugus Made Easy.  
Castell's New German Dictionary.  
French  
Davies' Microscopic Mounting.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1890.

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,  
LIMITED,  
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS  
FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL  
CONTRACTORS, &c.  
Established 1880.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890.

NOTICE.  
P. C. FULLERT,  
LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT,  
NAGASAKI.

Will meet ships off  
TWOJIMA or KOKUREN.  
Telegraphic address:—  
FULLERT, Nagasaki.  
FULLERT, Kobe.  
13th November, 1889.

## Intimations.

### THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Yearly MEETING of  
the SHAREHOLDERS in the above  
Company will be held at the City Hall at Half-  
past Twelve o'clock, TO-MORROW, April  
26th, 1890, for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors with a Statement of  
Accounts to December 31st, 1889.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. WHEELLEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.

#### LESSONS IN PAINTING.

MR. STANLEY SETON, who has had  
many years' experience of Teaching both  
at Home and in the East, is prepared to give  
LESSONS in OIL and WATER-COLOUR  
PAINTING. Terms and Particulars may be  
obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1890.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING  
of the SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company will be held in the CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE ROOMS at the City Hall, at  
Twelve o'clock (noon), on MONDAY, the  
28th April next, for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors, with a Statement of  
Accounts to 31st December, 1889.  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1890.

### PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peak  
Hotel and Trading Company, Limited,  
will not on or after the 1st day of May, 1890, be  
answerable for or pay any DEBTS or  
ACCOUNTS unless the orders for the supplies be  
signed by the Secretary to the Company for the  
time being.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. WHEELLEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

#### NOTICE.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

3RD CALL OF \$5 PER SHARE UNPAID.  
ON and after the 24th instant, the above  
CALL together with interest at the rate  
of 12 1/2 % per annum from the 17th instant will  
have to be paid to the Undersigned.  
TURNER & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent.  
upon Contributions for the year 1889 has  
been declared.  
Shareholders may have on application at the  
Office of the Society on and after the 1st May.  
By Order of the Board,  
N. J. EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.  
THE Company's Steamship

"CHOW FA."  
Captain F. W. Phillips will be despatched for  
the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 26th inst.,  
at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship

"NINGPO."  
Captain R. Köhler will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant,  
at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."  
Captain Goddard will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant,  
at DAYLIGHT.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1890.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.  
THE Steamship

"TANNADICE."  
Captain Helms will be despatched for the above  
Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,  
via INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE."  
Captain Channing will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 1st May.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.  
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement  
offers)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM,"  
will leave for the above places, at NOON,  
TO-MORROW, the 26th inst.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
THE Steamship

"NORTHERN."  
Captain Richardson will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at  
DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI  
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA."  
Captain W. D. Mudie will leave for the above  
places on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at DAY-  
LIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."  
W. N. Allison, Commander, will be despatched  
above on SATURDAY, the 3rd May, at  
DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the  
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.  
First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated for-  
ward of the engines. Second Class Passengers  
are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating  
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions  
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified  
Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1890.

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"PATAGONIA."  
Hibbert, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1890.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. MACY."  
Amsbury, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL."  
Thomson, Master, shortly expected, will load  
here for the above Port, and will have quick  
despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1890.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
via

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA."  
3,500 Tons Register, Captain Lee, will be  
despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via  
NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and  
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 26th April,  
at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on  
the 15th May and S.S. "BATAVIA" on the  
15th June.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, by the  
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship  
Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$210.00  
To Montreal, New York, &c. 290.00  
To Liverpool 325.00  
To London 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers  
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the  
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on  
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to through fares from China and  
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will  
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.  
All Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress in full a value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Ports in the United States, should be  
sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to  
Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 25th April.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and  
should be marked to address in full, and the  
same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the  
day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,  
apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;

via

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 29th April,  
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, by the  
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to ad-  
dress in full, and the same will be received at  
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco 225.00  
To San Francisco and return, 393.75  
available for 6 months 325.00  
To Liverpool 325.00  
To London 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers  
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the  
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on  
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to through fares from China and  
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for the principal places in  
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May,  
1890, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"BAYERN," Captain J. Messing, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,  
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,  
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 6th  
May. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board;  
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-  
tents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOK



## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

## MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

WE devote special attention to this part of our business, and our process ensures a perfect filtration and purification of the water, and thorough saturation with Gas.

Our plant comprises some of the largest and finest machinery ever shipped from England, and embraces a combination of all the most modern improvements for filling carbon bottles or syphons. Our machinery is fitted with tin-lined tubing, and the fact that our Waters are free from metallic or any other contamination is certified by Messrs. Hassall and Clayton, Analysts to the City of London.

The following are manufactured daily:—  
AERATED WATER, GINGER ALE,  
SODA WATER, SELTZER,  
LEMONADE, LITHIA,  
TONIC, SARSAPARILLA.

Our Aerated Sarsaparilla is prepared from a fluid extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla made in our own laboratory, and is not merely a flavoured water as so many brands of this popular beverage are.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacturing throughout.

## LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

## COAST PORT ORDERS.

Wherever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—  
PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

THE painful scene which was enacted in the Supreme Court yesterday, when a young employee of the New Oriental Bank Corporation was sentenced to three years' hard labor for embezzlement, conveyed—or ought to have conveyed—a stern lesson to many other young men in this colony. The case was one the details of which never really became public, but the counts of the amended indictment made it clear that the defalcations amounted to quite \$50,000 irrespective of the loss sustained through the late comrade's peculations. But the suggestion was thrown out by the prosecution that the embezzlement was the consequence of a series of speculations on the stock market, a suggestion most injurious to the broker fraternity, if true. But leading brokers—men who would certainly have known—utterly discredited this allegation, asserting that he could never have "dropped" anything like the amount mentioned without being a very marked man on the Rialto long ago. The probabilities are a great deal stronger that Gray was wrecked on a much more dangerous rock—that of actual gambling; for he is known to have been a familiar figure at the "hells" in Kowloon City, and to have lost heavily on several occasions. We have so frequently denounced share speculation as rank gambling that our severer strictures on the open game of *po-tis* perhaps require explanation. Our meaning is this:—Hongkong is a Colony in which many young men hold very responsible positions. Any weak resolve on their part to risk the hazard of the share-market could not fail to be detected before much damage had been done to their employers' interests. But the confidence of capitalists or corporations in the stability of their junior servants receives a severe shock

when such cases as the one under discussion show that any day those youths can get over to a nest of wily professional gamblers in half-an-hour, and lose a sum equal to a couple of years' salary without being either questioned or reported. Gray is not the first man who has found that five-mile trip the most costly one he ever made, nor, unless the Chinese authorities can be induced to co-operate with the Hongkong Government, and suppress the *po-tis* dens, will he be the last. We would remind our young friends who have both a "system" and access to an employer's cash box that "when a man is on the downward path he finds all greased for the occasion," and it is just as slippery when he tries to climb back again.

## TELEGRAMS.

## GERMANY IN AFRICA.

LONDON, April 16th.  
Sir James Fergusson stated that Germany has assured England that Emin's expedition will in no way be allowed to interfere with British interests in Nyassaland, that the question of the Government safeguarding British interest is still unsettled.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) that the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Yunnan*, from Glasgow, left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. to-day, and is due on the 1st prox.

A party of American sailors lately went to the German consulate at Samoa and demanded dinner. "This is not a hotel," said the consul. "Waal," replied the spokesman, "if it ain't a restaurant, what do you hang out that black fowl for?"

MR. HORTA & COSTA has been elected deputy for Macao, and will shortly proceed to Lisbon. He got 206 free and independent votes. Sr. Amoral raising a couple of adherents and Sr. Marques recording his opinion that he himself was the right man. The priest's score once more.

THE *Colonies and India* says that Sir C. C. Smith, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is about to resign, on account of ill-health, his place being taken by Sir Frederick Napier Broome, late Governor of Western Australia. Our Singapore contemporaries do not confirm the statement.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"Scott's Song"—Habitat.  
Lancers—"Variety"—D'Evil.  
Value—"A Summer Night in Munich"—Callier.  
P. R.—"Albion"—B. Kelly.  
Quadrille—"Roundabout"—Williams.  
Gale—"John Peel"—Morton.

THE Scottish Oriental S. S. Co. are augmenting their fleet. Capt. Morris, of the *Tai-chow*, is now at home supervising the building of another of the now well-known red-funnelled vessels, and Capt. Watson proceeds to Scotland to-morrow for a second. They are both expected out in about six months, when the fleet will consist of nine fast and handy steamers. The Fairfield Co. Glasgow, have secured the contracts.

THE concert and assault at arms to be given in the City Hall theatre to-morrow evening, by the musical and athletic boys of the great, should be a success. In the first place it is under the Administrator's patronage; in the second the object is most laudable—being the provision of a small sanatorium for the children of the poor and children of the Regiment—and thirdly, the programme is well worth the money.

A MYSTERIOUS affair is being investigated by Inspector Mathieson, in his province of Yumati. Yesterday a middle-aged rope maker reported that his wife was dead, and got a burial order. He either thought that formality sufficient, or else he lost the corpse, for he did not bury his deceased affinity. Mathieson got on his track promptly, and as the widow had no explanation to give, or any remains to point the finger of innocence at, he was charged before Mr. Robinson, this morning, on suspicion of murdering his wife. The case was remanded, that the police might sift shafts in likely places, in search of the vanished dead.

M. GOUBERT, the celebrated engineer, and inventor of submarine boats, proposed to the French Minister of Marine to build half a dozen boats for the passenger traffic between Dover and Calais and to establish a regular service for the use of people who dreaded sea sickness. The Minister declined on the ground of the danger of embarking the passengers, whereupon Goubert tried to arrange with the British Government, which, being opposed to tunnels, bridges, and submarine boats, for fear of spoiling the isolation of England, refused, but said there would be no objection to a summer balloon service between the countries.

CONSIDERING the smallness of the European population in Hongkong there are a very fair number of criminals—real criminals, as distinguished from mere shatters of the peace or the peace-officers. Joseph da Cruz, who is serving ten years for his complicity in the Beltrian forger in 1886; de Campos, another forger; Kosea, who also made a mistake about a cheque; Watson, once ward-master at the Civil Hospital; Popoff, the yacht-owner and "Nihilist"; and Hoare, of Shanghai, are among the company. Gray will meet six months shot drill, then, concluding with a hope of being allowed to clean doorsteps, or even elevated to the printing office, has been their lot.

A YANKEE colleague, moralizing on the frequency of divorce in his State, has come to the conclusion that cold feet cause it. He says Man gets into bed in a brace of shakes, and having established a decently permanent residence, he can't bear the sheets during the half-hour round the bedroom, is horrified by the sudden intrusion of a mass of frozen linen and the icy contact of a pair of socks with the most tender portion of his spine, accompanied by a shivering cry of "So cold, George!" that freezes all sleep out of a fellow for the next three hours, and sends Cupid flying through the window with the snuffbox. A fire in the bedroom, and a judicious warm in front thereof, is the least lovely woman owes to her lord and master in the winter. Then she may soothe him by picking with a hope of being allowed to clean doorsteps, or even elevated to the printing office, has been their lot.

THE Oxford University Press has just brought out a prayer book, which weighs only 10z. This kind of literature somehow seems to have less weight every time a fresh edition comes out.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

AGENT—"Here is a book, sir, every gentleman ought to have." "Hints on Architecture," Mr. Smallpiece—"I have no use for it." "But, sir, it teaches you how to build a beautiful villa, a regular little palace, for only \$5,000. 'I haven't \$5,000. I haven't got \$5 to my name.' 'Well, the book is only \$1.'"

A VERY question in criminal law has recently been decided in England. A man who received a sovereign in mistake for a shilling and refused afterward to make restitution, was charged with larceny. There was much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, but judgment was at last rendered that if the recipient knew of the mistake at the time of receiving the sovereign, he was guilty of theft. If, on the other hand, he pocketed the coin without noticing the mistake, he was held not guilty.

LAST evening, out of the many swimmers who have commenced to patronize the Recreation Club for the season, four of the more venturesome agreed to at least attempt to cross the Harbor. As the distance, owing to the irregular course they would have to take, is at least a mile, through strong currents, long odds were offered against them, but the feat was successfully accomplished in something under three-quarters of an hour, the Bath-house to Tam-tai-sai pier. The quartette finished strongly, in the following order:—H. C. Manning, Perkins, Dickson, and Michael. A larger party will repeat the attempt on Monday evening, some intending to also try the return trip.

A CORRESPONDENT in Berlin writes that it is probable there will soon be an anti-Semitic question raised as to the sanity of the present Emperor. He has indulged in so many fantastic tricks and committed so many acts of petty meanness, that people are beginning to tire of his conduct. One of the latest events of this sort was the publication by the Emperor himself of a statement that thenceforth the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, a staunch Tory paper, would be rigidly excluded from all the royal palaces. This it was frankly stated in addition, was because the editor had unfortunately done something that had aroused the royal displeasure.

BEGGARS are becoming almost as numerous as mosquitoes here, and quite as great a nuisance. Nine of these vagrants—the scum of Canton—were put in "quod" yesterday and they were followed by seven more this morning, who were sent thither with the option of a five dollar fine. For some weeks past their numbers have been rapidly increasing, owing to the constant steamers from the coast, and the flourishing southern capital; and it is probable that creatures of this class infinitely prefer our jail, where they are clean, well fed, and comfortable, to wallowing in the mire of their native city. However this may be, the police in clearing them off the streets are doing good work, and relieving foreigners of an intolerable nuisance.

APPROPOS of the way in which counsel identify themselves with their clients, an anti-Semitic lawyer once said of the late Sir Alexander Cockburn, who was a great counsel and leader of the Common Law Bar in England 40 years ago:—"In these days I have heard Sir Alexander in pretty nearly every part. I have heard him as an old man and a young woman; I have heard him when he has been a ship run down at sea, and he has been an oil-factory in a state of conflagration; once, when I was foreman of a jury, I saw him poison his intimate friend, and another time he did the part of a pious bank-director in a fashion which would have skinned the eyelids of Exe. Hall; he acted as the defender of a widow with nine children, of which the eldest is under eight years of age, but if ever I have to listen to him again I should like to hear him as a young lady of good connection who has been seduced by an officer in the Guards."

QUEEN VICTORIA and her numerous army of descendants are just now gnashing their royal tusks, and making use of much strong Teutonic language on behalf of dear Alfred, a careful middle-aged person, commonly known as the Duke of Edinburgh. It seems that the Duke, who is the Emperor of Germany's son-in-law, has decided to absorb the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha into his dominions directly the reigning Grand-Duke has shuffled off his mortal coil, notwithstanding that the aforesaid Alfred stands in the relation of the Lord's Anointed Apparent to the district above mentioned. In brief, it is considered that Alfred's Imperial nephew is about to chouse him out of the heritage which Providence, in its infinite mercy, did set aside for Albert the Good's second son. The inhabitants of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are not especially grieved at the prospect of having no more Kaiser, but the Victoria Regina is somewhat naturally object to Alfred's anticipated kingdom being rudely chewed up by this other Anglo-German. As for Alfred himself, his grief is too deep for words. He had formed a thrifty scheme for lending out the Saxe-Coburg revenues to Tummy, Tock, Battenberg and Co. at 60 per cent, payable in advance—and now his perfidious nephew will devote uncle's sugar to buying more gunpowder and spiked helmets. No good is hoped from Tummy's special mission to Berlin with a view to remonstrating against the Emperor's latest grab, but the Duke of Cambridge has ordered his Church to pray for the Royal Family rather harder than usual, under which circumstances it is expected that the Lord will provide.

A RIFLE shooting match between teams from H.M.S. *Swift* and Garrison Club was brought to an issue at Kowloon yesterday, resulting in an easy victory for H.M.S. *Swift* by 44 points. The arrangements were 10 men aside, seven shots each at 200, 400, and 500 yards, under the usual conditions as to targets, scoring, etc. Last year under similar conditions the Garrison Club won by 11 points. Much rain fell during the afternoon, and the wind and light were both puzzling. Lieut. Carlyle for the Garrison and F. Moody, (and yeoman of signals) for the winners, headed the scores with 91 each. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, Mr. May, R.N., and Garrison Sergt. Major Meredith, captain of the team, being heartily cheered. The scores were:—

H.M.S. "SWIFT."		400	500	Total
E. Moody P.O.	31	30	61	
Mr. May	31	30	61	
C. Dumford A.B.	31	30	61	
W. May	31	30	61	
G. M. A.B.	31	30	61	
H. Cross A.B.	31	30	61	
F. May	31	30	61	
E. Wans P.O.	31	30	61	
R. Rowe A.B.	31	30	61	
A. Balle	31	30	61	
Total	310	300	610	

GARRISON CLUB.		400	500	Total
Lieut. Carlyle	25	25	50	
Sergt. Major Wans	25	25	50	
Sergt. Major Meredith	25	25	50	
C. M. Sergt. H.	25	25	50	
Color Sergt. O. Levy	25	25	50	
Color Sergt. Wans	25	25	50	
Color Sergt. Wans	25	25	50	
Color Sergt. Wans	25	25	50	
Color Sergt. Wans	25	25	50	
Color Sergt. Wans	25	25	50	
Total	250	250	500	

AT the Police Court this morning there was an inquiry held by Mr. Woodhouse into the circumstances connected with the drowning of a sampan-man in the harbour on Tuesday night. The evidence showed that the steam launch *Patience* collided with the sampan of which deceased was an occupant. The boat was at anchor, and no light was visible. All the occupants were thrown into the water, but only deceased, who could not swim, was drowned. The body was recovered the next morning near Pedder's wharf. There being no suspicious circumstances connected with the matter his Worship declared it a case of accidental death. Mr. Roddy, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the Steam Launch Company, Limited.

ACCORDING to the Polish press famine has already broken out in Austria's great Polish province of Galicia. In eighteen districts of that province the crops this year have been entirely lost. The harvest was, moreover, very bad in forty-eight other districts. Only in twenty-three districts did the peasantry get enough food for themselves and their live stock for the winter. It is announced that in many places the peasants are killing their horses rather than see them starve. Nearly 100,000 horses are said to have already been thus destroyed and their carcasses sold as manure. Some doubts are expressed as to the reality of the famine, since if they were suffering from starvation there is not much doubt that the horseflesh would be gladly welcomed for food, instead of being consigned to the compost heap.

UNDER the heading "Poses Plastiques" the *Sydney Bulletin* comments:—"Since Lord Euston's didn't-know-it-was-loaded explanation of his little trouble was cabled to Australia French dictionaries have been constantly and vainly invoked to solve the mystery involved in the words *poses plastiques*. But the dictionaries don't explain the phrase to any comparable extent. Language of short range compared with human ingenuity applied to artistic iniquity, and it would take very much space to explain all that p.s. mean in the classic regions of London and Paris where this branch of art has attained its greatest vogue. In its ordinary style *poses plastiques* are represented by the maximum amount of the human form—not divine, but very human—and the minimum of silk tights, generally flesh-colored. A pedestal to each figure gives the necessary, but very thin, suggestion of air, the actors being elevated to that height which modesty demands—generally about two feet, but in very refined circles the p.p.s. *natural*—merely try to suggest simple aspects of its inclusive genius. The idea diffuses itself largely and may be extended to an infinite degree. Historic scenes and figures may be accurately exhibited by means of suitable performers. The Greek Slave, Adam and Eve, An-tromeda chained to the rock, and Venus rising from the sea, are rôles for unscientific apprentices at the business. Practised performers are capable of much more interesting exhibitions than these sole delineations. Such larger tableaux as—well, say, for instance—John's going Magna Charta at Runnymede, or the landing of the Pilgrims, Father and other scenes that may suggest themselves, are capable of admirable reproduction by means of evidently living models. The moral effect of this branch of art may be questioned by some intensely good people, but on the other hand it may well be used in terms of an antediluvian chestnut that "to the pure all things are pure"—even the performers in *poses plastiques*. This plea does not avail much with the police, and consequently this branch of art has—especially of late years—been studied mainly in very exclusive and high-toned West End clubs. P.s. have been, perhaps unworthily, discredited in popular estimation by reason of the fact that Britain's aristocracy have been the chief promoters of such exhibitions: vulgar people are wont to become prejudiced against any amusement reserved to the nobility, but enquiry would probably prove that a base and despicable envy is accountable for the popular bias. Scanning the subject from an Antipodean angle, we are able, in an unprejudiced style, to declare that *poses plastiques* are not capable of degrading the aristocrats who are accustomed to view them. You may degrade some people anyhow, any more than you can spoil election eggs."

THE French Government is sending a favourable reply regarding the question of the conversion of the Suez Canal, to the Egyptian Government, and is proceeding to Paris to arrange the details of the conversion.

The membership of the Khedivial Geographical Society was to-day conferred on Stanley in the presence of the Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, foreign Consul, and Generals Grenfell and Dornier and their staffs.

LONDON, April 23rd.  
Emin has scattered broadcast among the Arabs of Zanzibar a notice vehemently disavowing any connection with Stanley's suit against Tippoo Tib. It is reported that Major Wissmann is negotiating with Tippoo. The English press attack Emin Pasha for his ingratitude, and warn the British East African Company to be on the alert.

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LONDON, April 24th.  
The Marquis of Normandy is dead.

The statement of *The Times*, that the Sultan had signed an trade ratifying Sir H. D. Wolff's Convention, is not true. It arose from the Sultan's signing an trade empowering the Porte to renew negotiations in London for the conclusion of a convention based upon the withdrawal of the British forces from Egypt.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24th.  
The Tsar is greatly incensed at the disturbances which have taken place among the students, and threatens to close all the higher educational institutes for a year. The students assembled on Tuesday at the University and sang the national anthem in order to testify that the agitation was non-political.

The Tsar has had a relapse, and is again suffering severely from influenza, though his condition is not considered serious. It is asserted that His Majesty has announced his intention of spending Easter at Gatchina owing to a number of explosives having been found within the precincts of the palace.

CAIRO, April 24th.  
Stanley will leave here for Brussels on Monday next.

ZANZIBAR, April 24th.  
Colonel Egan-Smith is extremely unwell from overwork, and has sailed for Mombasa for a change.

The boats of H.M.S. *Conquest* have captured eighty slaves off Pemba.

LONDON, April 25th.  
Mr. Walsam, the British Minister at Peking, has signed a convention with the Chinese

Government for opening the port of Chungking on the Upper Yangtze to foreign commerce.

A letter from Sir Samuel Baker to the *Times* censures the policy of Great Britain in abandoning the Sudan, and says that we cannot now grudge Germany's advancing along the White Nile. Sir Samuel recommends England to concentrate her attention on Egypt proper as a means of properly securing her route to India.

"News has been received of a severe hurricane in the New Hebrides during which a labour vessel was wrecked at Millicolo, and five whites and three natives were drowned. Twenty who reached the shore were massacred by savages."

Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, is in a comatose state, and has received the last sacraments.

Boulanger starts from Jersey for France to-night.

A letter from Mr. J. M. Maclean to *The Times* complains that Government has not kept the promise made to the deputation to reduce the hours of work in Indian cotton mills, and hints that officials and influential natives are answerable for this.

BERLIN, April 24th.  
A meeting of the leaders of all parties has taken place here, at which it was resolved to appeal for funds for a national monument to be erected in Berlin in honour of Prince Bismarck. The leaders of the Freisinnig party have, however, declined to support the movement.

LONDON, April 24th.

The ex-Emperor Dom Pedro has rallied.

The report that Boulanger was starting for France was incorrect.

The Queen has appointed Lord Reay, Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Major Pinto has sailed from Mozambique for Lisbon.

Most of the masters are yielding to the demands of the shoelacsters and finishers, and the boot strike is virtually over.

PARIS, April 24th.

The French Government have ordered the building of ten sea-going and twenty first class torpedo boats.

The French Government has ordered the immediate blockade of the Dahomeyan coast.

LONDON, April 24th.

Sir Francis de Winton has written a letter in which he says that Emin Pasha is the best judge of his own affairs in having taken service under German Government, and that the Emin Relief Committee are quite content in having rescued him, and had invited him to visit England at the English people.

The War Office have issued the revised rules whereby officers in Colonial Military forces can obtain a Commission in the Army. The rule comes in force on October first.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7th April.

The Governor of the new Trans-Caspian Province has been instructed to establish direct international relations with the independent Asiatic States including Afghanistan; this indicates a tendency to shift the centre of Russian Asiatic policy from Tashkent to Samarcand.

April 8th.

General Kurapatkin is appointed to succeed General Komaroff, in the command of the Russian troops in the trans-Caspian district.

ZANZIBAR, April 24th.

A letter has been received here from Doctor Peters, dated Lake Barrings, January 16th, when he was all well.

PARIS, April 24th.

The French Cabinet have decided to release the Duke of Orleans shortly.

BERLIN, April 24th.

General de Caprivi, Count Kalnoky and Signor Crispi will meet in summer, probably, in the Austrian Territory.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF A SEA VOYAGE.

1. Perfect rest and quiet and complete removal from and change of ordinary occupation and way of life; a very thorough change of scene, and perfect and enforced rest from both mental and physical labor. 2. The life in the open air and the great amount of sunshine to be enjoyed. It is quite possible, under favorable circumstances, to pass fifteen hours daily in the open air, and whenever it is possible the traveller by sea is certain to endeavor to escape from the close and sometimes unpleasant atmosphere of a small cabin into the pure air to be found on deck. 3. The great purity of the air at sea and its entire freedom from organic dust and other impurities. In this respect it has an advantage over the air of the open country, for he latter is apt to contain the pollen of grasses and other plants, which in some persons excites hay fever and asthma. The air of the cabins may, of course, be contaminated, but the air of the open sea is probably the purest that can be found anywhere. 4. The presence in sea air of a large amount of ozone, as well as of particles of saline matter, more particularly in stormy weather from the sea spray, and these may exercise a beneficial effect in certain throat and pulmonary affections on the respiratory mucous membrane. 5. The great equality of the temperature at sea. This refers chiefly to the daily variations, which rarely exceed a deg. or 2 deg. Fahrenheit. It must be noted, as we shall see, presently, that in a long sea voyage very considerable variations of temperature are encountered and in a swift steamer the transitions are somewhat sudden. 6. The great humidity of the atmosphere and the high barometric pressure, which are considered to exercise a sedative influence on certain constitutions. It is said that the temperature of the body averages 1 deg. Fahrenheit less on account of this sedative effect. 7. The exhilarating and tonic effect of rapid motion through the air; for by the continuous progress of the ship the sea breezes are constantly blowing over it, and the passengers are borne through the rapidly moving air without any exertion of their own. The influence of these currents of air on the surface of the body is no doubt important, acting as a stimulant and a tonic, increasing evaporation from the skin and imparting tone to the superficial blood-vessels. To these influences must be added, in the case of long sea voyages, the invigorating effect of the changes of climate experienced in passing through the different regions of the ocean. It cannot, however, be doubted that, although this may have a broad effect on many, it is often felt to act directly by the more serious and sensitive class of invalids.—Dr. Burye Yee, in the *Nineteenth Century*.

## BARRISTER AND GENTLEMAN.

I may as well state at starting that my belief in the impossibility of any individual combining the characteristics connoted by the title of this article is not the result of any loss or suffering inflicted upon me personally by any member of the legal profession. My life has fallen in many curious places, but some strange and beneficent fate has hitherto preserved me from any dealings with barristers or barristers. I have never been criminally or civilly prosecuted, have never sat on a jury, or "hammed" "calk" skin" as a witness. But let me not, reader, conclude from this disclaimer that the philosophical spirit in which I approach my subject is the outcome of ignorance. *Qui agit audit homines* is my device, and to a student of mankind the kaleidoscopic battle of the law courts offers a personal interest, whether the matter in dispute be a human life or a five-pound note. In the cramped arena of the Central Criminal Court,

with its mean accessories lit by a few haggard gas-jets, which shone on one white face peering above the spiked rail of the dock, I have felt such a feeble reproduction of the fierce interest of the vast Roman circus which

"Spashed and whirled and jinked  
All round Fasces!"  
as modern London can afford. Between the dingy walls of the Divorce Court and in the dingy arcanum of Bow Street I have had that cynically humorous sense of superiority to my fellow men which most of us possess, and which accounts for the universal love of farcical comedy, and the equally universal dislike of tragedy, of the Criticism or the Palais Royal. In a word, I am a confirmed haunter of four different Courts of Justice, and have consequently seen a good deal of the Barrier in the daily conduct of his business, and from that experience the Barrister does not seem to me to be a person whom, in his professional capacity, I am called on to admire. He may be necessary. So by universal consent is the scavenger; so, by general suffrage is the hangman, as whose jock "my learned friend" is not infrequently aced.

Can a Barrister be a gentleman? That is the question I desire to pose, and to answer by such lights as I possess. If "gentleman" means no more than that the person to whom we apply the word is a polished product of our modern society; sensible of his duties to the letter A, arrayed in irreproachable broad cloth and spotless linen, conventionally cultured and conventionally well bred, the question is an absurdity, for ninety-nine per cent of barristers answer to that description. The Bar is to-day in England almost what the Army is in Germany, the natural goal of the young man of good family who has his own way to make in the world. But even in favour of his old and true earning still dwell about the much-abused name of gentleman, if to desert the mark must still, like that perfect knight of old, "Speak no scandal; no, nor listen to it," hold no parley with wrong and injustice, save to denounce and destroy them, and reverence truth and courtesy above all earthly things, then I say openly that a barrister, in the exercise of his profession, not only cannot be a gentleman, but that he is forced by the nature of his avocation, to become the very antithesis of that noble character. He brings his brains and accomplishments to an open market of knaves and honest men, and awaits the result of the bidding with a cynicism so profound that only his constant display could bind us to his monstrosity. He cares nothing, and less than nothing, for right or wrong, justice or injustice. The more flagrant the wickedness of the cause he is paid to defend the more keenly his powers are bent to its defence, the more specious his logic, the more impassioned his oratory, the more shameful his aspersions and insinuations against the witnesses whose truthful testimony he does all he can to twist and pervert to the shameful ends of his employer. The more gross and evident the injury his victory inflicts upon justice, and therefore on society, the greater is his triumph, the higher his professional value from that moment. Again to adapt Tennyson to the occasion:—

"His honour rooted in dishonour stands,  
And faith unfaithful kept only true."

Suppose the average barrister (I say average, for there may be, and perhaps are, exceptions, which prove the rule), confronted with the choice of two cases. In the one he is offered a merely nominal fee for the work of freeing an honest man from some degrading charge—in the other a large reward to defame a palpable rogue, whose continued impunity may be as grave a menace to the public weal as any man can choose to fancy. Which would he accept? For my own part I can conceive no meaner trade than that which daily presents so terrible a choice—none more inimical to the generosity and love of right for its own sake which are the bases of the character of a gentleman. It is no argument against the ground I take that in the "main justice is served, that by bringing all his legal knowledge, all his eloquence and keenness to the service of fraud, a barrister commits no wrong against society, that is by no fault, nor virtue, of his. My concern is only with the moral condition of a man who can embrace a profession which must abolish, or gravely pervert, the moral sense of those who practice it.

The license of open insult or of insolent inuendo permitted to counsel in cross-examination amounts, in my mind, to a positive blot upon our system of jurisprudence; and I have often indignantly wondered that judges, who, having in their time practised every trick in the law, very poor tricks they are, and very easily learned and practised—do not more readily know how futile the effort is to the fulfilment of any interest of justice, do not more readily rebuke the brutalities of barristers in the performance of this very doubtful part of their very dubious duty. It is not an improving spectacle to see an honest but stupid witness—not infrequently a woman or a young girl, whose position in the witness-box, under a crowd of curious eyes, is a sufficient trial to her timidity and inexperience—badgered and baited by a practised and shameless tormentor, whom her defencelessness moves, not to pity, but to an added sense of his impunity in insult. The regular habit of the law court is to give the intelligent or over kindly, as a rule, and I have seen the successive guffaws of an idle crowd at the expense of some poor bewildered woman in the hands of a practised torturer stab the poor creature like so many blows with a knife. Not that the counsel always gets the best of it. I have often seen the current of laughter change with ludicrous suddenness. An English crowd, from whatever rank in life its items may be







